

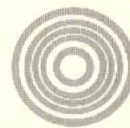
ARCHITECTURE

new jersey

AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF
ARCHITECTS

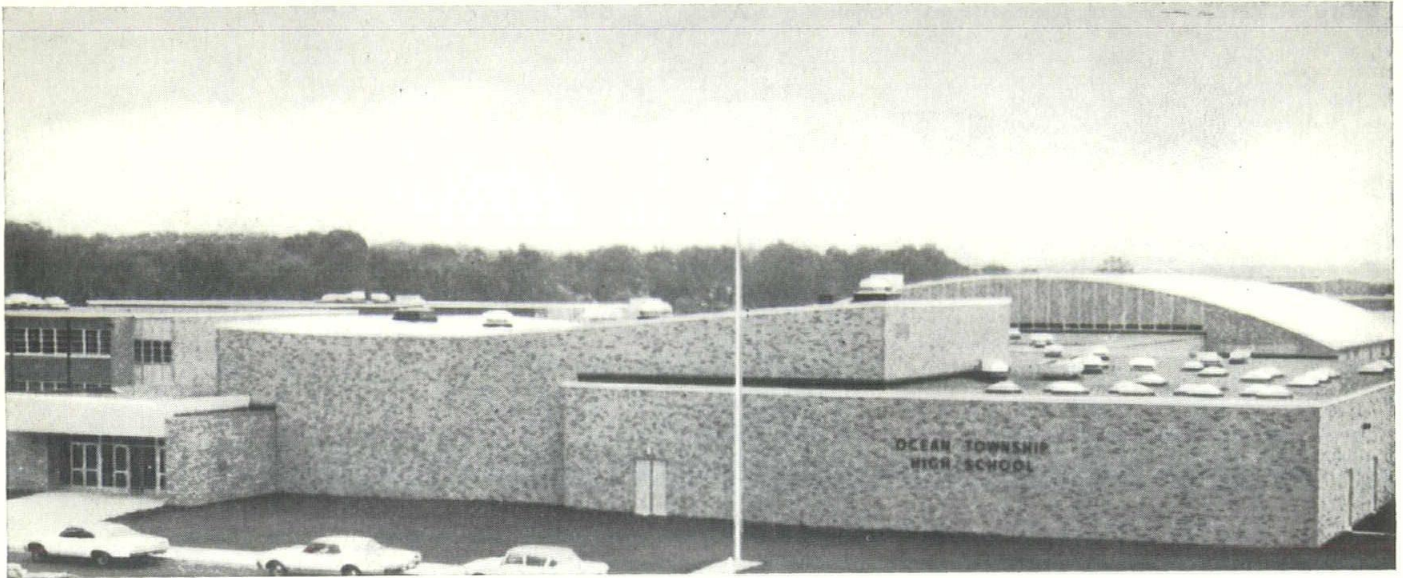
SEP 13 1967

LIBRARY

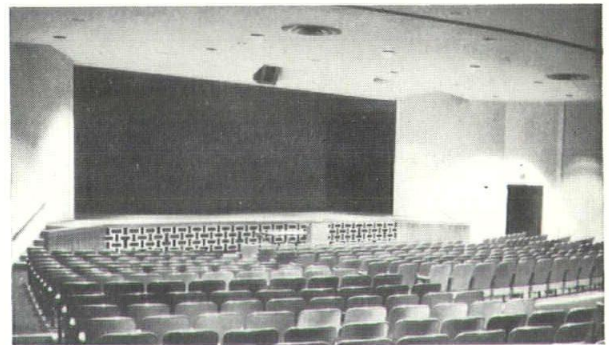


4
1967

They forgot the boiler room when they built Ocean Township High School



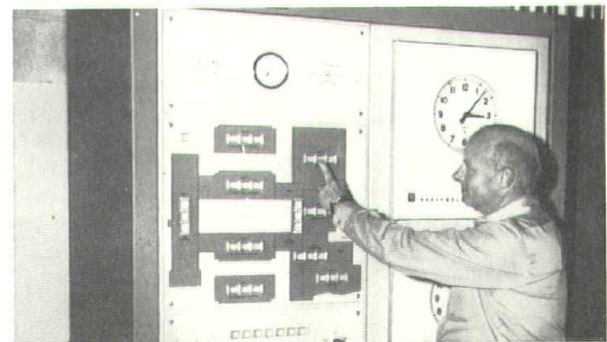
It didn't need one. The building is heated and cooled with a wide variety of flameless electric comfort-conditioning units. No boiler room in a school building means more precious space for educational purposes. And if there's no boiler room, there's no need for fuel storage space, and no need for a chimney. The result is a flexibility and economy in building that allows for more efficient and comfortable schools like the Total-Electric Ocean Township High School.



The auditorium in Ocean Township High School seats 650. Nesbitt electric thermovents, installed in the ceiling, provide even distribution of heat throughout. The building was designed by Fessler, Boyken and Moss; engineered by Morrison, Zimmer and Borton; and constructed by Walter C. Hurley. It received the All-Electric Building Award from JCP&L and was cited for excellence by the American Association of School Administrators.



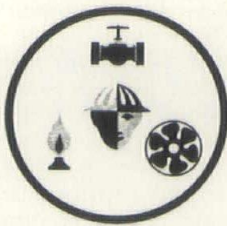
INVESTOR-OWNED ELECTRIC COMPANIES



With the Honeywell master heating console, building superintendent Chester Ebie can maintain absolute control over temperature in each zone of the school. The equipment is programmed to change heating and venting cycles automatically, answering the demands of individual room thermostats. It can be overridden on the control panel to meet special needs.

HYDRONICS HEATS BEST

HYDRONICS COOLS BEST, TOO!



THE MECHANICAL CONTRACTING INDUSTRY COUNCIL OF
NEW JERSEY • 134 Evergreen Place, East Orange, New Jersey

lay people on state boards

S-360 was introduced on March 6 by Senator Jeremiah O'Connor of Bergen County. The N. J. Society of Architects has gone on record opposing this legislation because it proposes to Repeal 45:1-2 which permits professional societies to nominate members to State Boards, from which the Governor may make his appointment, and it would allow the appointment of two lay members to State Boards.

Repealing 45:1-2 would leave the selection of nominees to professional boards entirely up to the Governor without the advice of the various professional societies.

There are only two basic reasons why any professional person would seek the Governor's nomination and appointment to a professional board: (a) A sincere desire to assist his profession in any way possible and to insure the continuation of proper and competent services to the public. (b) The prestige attached to a position on the State Boards would undoubtedly motivate some individuals.

It is our opinion that the nomination of persons for service on these Boards by the professional society concerned would be more likely to result in nominees whose basic concern was the first mentioned above. Without such guidance it is highly possible that the Governor could be misled into appointing persons whose major desire for such service would be the prestige attached to the office. In view of the fact that the existing statute is permissive (i.e. "the Governor may select") we fail to see how the repeal of this section can improve the current procedures followed and it is obvious to us, at least, that it could result in the appointment of persons to professional boards whose primary interest in such service may not include the public interest or the interests of their profession.

The second portion of the Bill which concerns our Society provides for membership of private citi-

zen members to such boards. Under the provisions of this Bill these persons need not meet the educational and professional requirements for membership as currently required in the several statutes involved.

We cannot understand how a private citizen who is not knowledgeable in the professional field involved could possibly contribute anything to any State Board. On the contrary, we feel that the lack of knowledge of the profession, over which he would have licensing control, could constitute a hazard to the public and profession involved. It is difficult for one who is thoroughly familiar with the necessary education and experience requirements deemed desirable for licensing in any profession to administer the examination of candidates and issuing of licenses in an effective and objective manner. It is even more difficult and demanding on the background and knowledge of the Board member to review and report on violations of the statute and determine the guilt or innocence of the party involved. How any one who is not knowledgeable in the profession involved could possibly contribute to the operation of any one of these boards is beyond our comprehension.

If it is the intent of this legislation to protect the public interest by insuring that these boards, individually or severally, are not refusing licenses to qualified candidates for any reason whatsoever, we believe that the presently exercised supervision by the office of the Attorney General is quite adequate for this purpose.

The abandonment of this procedure (45:1-2) most certainly would not be in the best interest of the citizens of this State since the responsibilities of these various State Boards are of extreme importance to the safety, health and welfare of this State.

The New Jersey Society of Architects strongly opposes Senate Bill 360 for these reasons.

ARCHITECTURE

new jersey

Official Publication of

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A Region of The American Institute of Architects
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Compiled and edited by Helen Schneider
Editorial Assistant, John Swass, AIA
Graphic Consultant, Dr. Louis de Crenascol
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July/August, 1967

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COVER: Roman N. Chapelsky, AIA, and Danny Stec

The vague, swirling nebula of a bright propitious celestial sphere, *Architecture* ten years hence, dominates the cover. Its blinding promise and remoteness make clear vision impossible but probes in the form of seminars dealing with computers, education and research set up a signal response from this star which becomes Forecast '77, the theme and symbol of the Convention.

Ylvisaker to open 67th convention

Spitznagel at closing



Ylvisaker



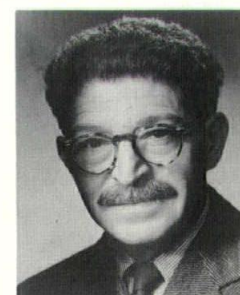
Spitznagel



Mrs. Homsey



Katz



Goodman

Commissioner Paul N. Ylvisaker of the Department of Community Affairs will address the opening luncheon of the 67th annual convention of the New Jersey Society of Architects at the Berkeley Carteret Hotel in Asbury Park. The convention is scheduled for September 14, 15 and 16.

An Architectural Exhibit of 104 entries from 45 offices in New Jersey will be a highlight of the 3-day conference. Awards for achievement in design will be made at the opening luncheon on Thursday. The Awards Jury will include Victorine duPont Homsey of Wilmington, Delaware; Sidney Katz and Percival Goodman of New York, all Fellows of The American Institute of Architects for Achievement in Design, which contributed notably to the advancement of the profession of architecture.

Harold D. Spitznagel, FAIA, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, a Vice President of AIA, will address the assembly on Saturday night at the President's Banquet which brings the convention to a close.

The convention will also include the Annual Meeting and Election of Officers, a Fine Arts Exhibit, Scholarship and Master Draftsman Awards, entertainment and 60 educational displays of materials and services used in building construction.



67th ANNUAL CONVENTION

Berkeley Carteret Hotel, Asbury Park

Convention Theme: FORECAST '77

September 14, 15, 16, 1967

Thursday, September 14

- 9:30 A.M. OPENING OF CONVENTION—Registration
Visit Educational Displays, Architectural Fine Arts Exhibits
- 10:00 A.M. SEMINAR—Computer Technology
Dr. Frank R. Berman, Consulting Engineer & Educator
- 1:00 P.M. OPENING LUNCHEON
Presentation of Architectural Design Awards
Victorine duPont Homsey, FAIA, Chairman, Awards Jury
Address—Commissioner Paul N. Ylvisaker,
Dept. of Community Affairs, State of New Jersey
- 6:30 P.M. COCKTAIL HOUR FOR ARCHITECTS AND GUESTS
Host: Mechanical Contractors Association of New Jersey
- 7:30 P.M. CARIBBEAN NIGHT—Crystal Ballroom

Friday, September 15

- 9:30 A.M. REGISTRATION
- 10:00 A.M. SEMINAR—Design Technology, Panelists:
Dr. Mario Salvadori, Consulting Structural Engineer
Dr. Albert G. H. Dietz, Consultant, Building Materials &
Construction
- 3:00 P.M. ANNUAL MEETING—New Jersey Society of Architects, AIA
- 3:30 P.M. FIRST LADY'S TEA—Gourmet Dishes by Gene Leone
- 6:00 P.M. COCKTAIL PARTY FOR ARCHITECTS AND GUESTS—
- 7:30 P.M. DINNER, DANCING AND CABARET

Saturday, September 16

- 9:30 A.M. REGISTRATION
- 10:00 A.M. SEMINAR—Education of the Architect, Panelists:
Robert L. Geddes, FAIA, Dean, Princeton School of Architecture
Dr. Romaldo Giurgola, Chairman of Division of Architecture,
School of Architecture, Columbia University
- 1:00 P.M. AWARDS LUNCHEON
- 6:30 P.M. THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION (Black Tie)
- 7:30 P.M. THE PRESIDENT'S BANQUET—Installation of New Officers
Guest: Harold T. Spitznagel, FAIA, Vice President, American
Institute of Architects
- 10:30 P.M. ENTERTAINMENT—DANCING until MIDNIGHT

Our Exhibitors this year include:

Abbey Hart Co.
Acoustical Deck Erectors Corp.
Alcan Aluminum Corp.
Alliance Wall Corp.
Amarlite, Div. of
Anaconda Alum. Co.
American Olean Tile Co.
Anderson Corp.
Atlas Steel Products Co.
A. R. Barton & Co.
Belden-Stark Brick Corp.
Bergen Bluestone Co.
Bethlehem Steel Co.
Walter A. Braun, Co., Inc.
Celanese Coatings Co.,
(Devoe Paint Div.)
Chemical Building Supply, Inc.
Commercial Carpet Corp.
Coventry Masonry Grille Div.
Delaware Quarries
Devoe Lighting Corp.
Dow Chemical Co.
Dur-O-Wall Prod., Inc.
Electric Heating Assn., Inc.
Executive Business Machines Co.
R. L. Faber & Assoc.
Herbert L. Farkas Co.
Fay Assoc., Inc.
Federal Seaboard
Terra Cotta Corp.
Formica Corp.
Georgia-Pacific Plywood Corp.
Hasco Jalousie & Window Corp.
Hemminger Co.
ITT Nesbitt
Jacobson & Co., Inc.
Johns-Manville
R. S. Knapp Co., Inc.
Knoll Assoc., Inc.
Korok Division, Enamel Prod. Co.
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.
Fred G. MacKenzie, Inc.
Miller & Chitty Co.
The Miller Co.
Modernfold Doors, Inc.
Moore Equipment &
Engineering Co.
Mosaic Tile Co.
Murphy Bed & Kitchen Co., Inc.
N. J. Bell Telephone Co.
N. J. Gas Assn.
Oil Heat Council of N. J.
Pella Products of Northern N. J.
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
Portland Cement Assn.
Harry Rich Affiliates
Roof Trusses Corp.
Ruberoid Co.
Sayre & Fisher Co.
Tomkins Bros.
United Filigree Truss Co.
U. S. Plywood Corp.
Wilkinson & Son, Inc.
Woodco Corp.

Wanted: Architect to design habitation wherein occupant can always be seen by Big Brother telescreen.

Wanted: Architect experienced in cryogenics to design freezer burial vaults for ailing clients.

Wanted: Architect with knowledge of aerodynamics to design prefabricated residential heliports.

Will we be scanning the *Sunday Times* in a few years for ads like the above? George Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four is only seventeen years away! Even if the predictions of modern-day Jules Verne's do not all come to pass, there are signs that the structures now forming the bulk of our practice will, in years to come, fall victim to drastic changes in social outlook . . . in population . . . in transportation . . . in food supply.

Speculation about the future excites the imagination. In this year's seminars we will speculate on our practice, not in some far off time, but exactly ten years hence. Most of us will, we hope, still be practicing architecture then. (In fact we might suggest a seminar for 1977 entitled "Back Look '67" to see how well we were conducting our profession in those by-gone days.)

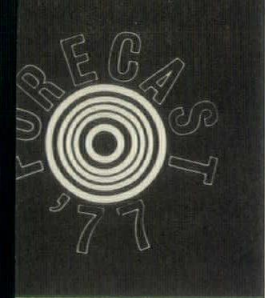
FORECAST '77 will explore three areas of interest to architects and those associated with us in our profession. The first day will follow the theme "Computer Technology." To date, our practices have been little affected by the technological advances of the computer industry. Other professions are completely involved . . . industries have completely changed . . . yet the method of producing architecture hasn't changed in any marked degree in many years. Can we continue this way? Listen to an expert in the computer field. Dr. Frank R. Berman suggests what we should do to understand computer technology and how we architects might be using computers in 1977.

On Convention Friday, "Design Technology" will occupy our attention. Lively, imaginative discourses on design philosophies and on construction methods and materials by Dr. Mario Salvadori and Dr. Albert G. H. Dietz will be held. Certainly all who expect to be active in the profession in 1977 should attend this day.

Finally on Saturday we will go into "Education of the Architect." How will our schools of architecture change in the next ten years? What courses will the aspiring architect be studying? How many years will he attend school? What will an office expect from a young graduate in 1977? Dean Robert L. Geddes and Dr. Romaldo Giurgola, authorities in the field of architectural education will give us their thoughts on these matters. Come and see if you agree with them . . . if not, here's your chance to let them hear from you!

This year, in a new setting, the seminars panelists will look to the future. Be a future-watcher with us!

Kenneth D. Wheeler, AIA
Chairman Seminars



panelists



DR. FRANK R. BERMAN, staff consultant in the Systems Design Division of Computer Applications, Inc., New York, is an expert on the use of computers in engineering. He has practiced civil, structural and aeronautical engineering since 1936.



DR. ALBERT G. H. DIETZ, professor of Building Engineering, Departments of Civil Engineering and of Architecture at M.I.T. is well known for his work in plastics. Among his awards are the John Derham Memorial International Award of the Plastic's Institute of Australia.



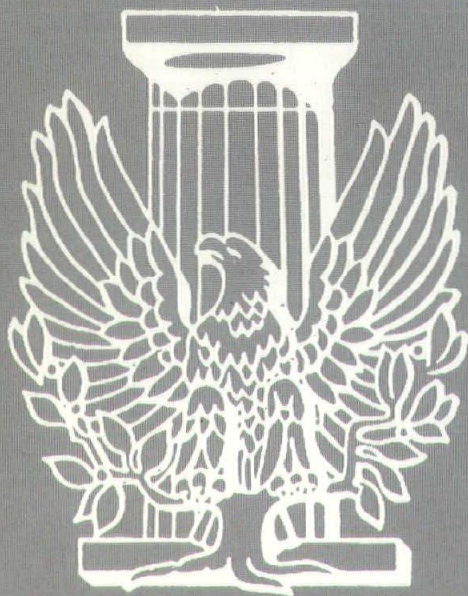
DR. MARIO G. SALVADORI, who obtained his doctorates in Civil Engineering and in Mathematics from the University of Rome, Italy, was a consultant to the Manhattan Project from 1942 to 1944. Professor of Civil Engineering and Architecture and Chairman of the Division of Architectural Technology at Columbia University, he has authored five books on applied mathematics and one on architectural structures.



ROMALDO GIURGOLA, M.S., Art Director and Architectural Editor of INTERIORS and INDUSTRIAL DESIGN Magazines, is chairman of the Department of Architecture, Columbia University. A graduate of the University of Rome, Italy, he is visiting critic at Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Cornell, Kentucky, Michigan and North Carolina. He was the recipient of the Arnold Brunner Award in Architecture for 1966.



ROBERT L. GEDDES, Dean of the School of Architecture at Princeton University, has been active in master planning as well as designing individual buildings. Dean Geddes, with Bernard P. Spring, conducted the AIA-sponsored \$100,000 study of educational programs that would better prepare the profession for its expanding national role in design of the total physical environment.

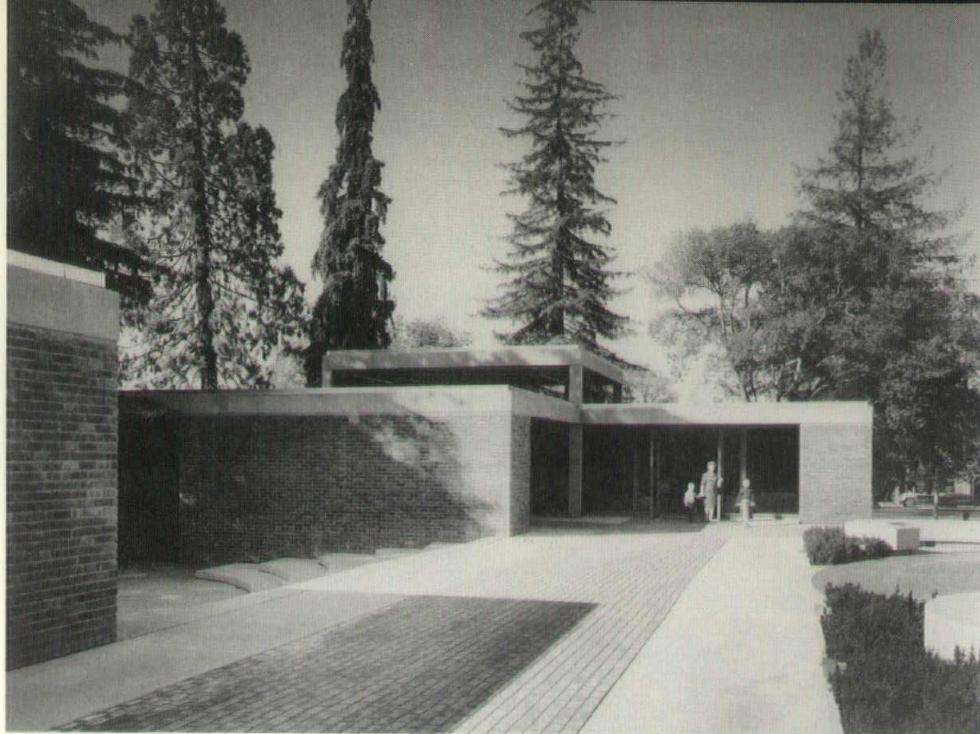


AIA AWARDS 1967

Each year during its convention, the American Institute of Architects sponsors an architectural exhibit drawing from the entire nation and the world some of the best examples of current architectural and environmental thought. The following representations are the award winners from the convention held in New York during May of this year.

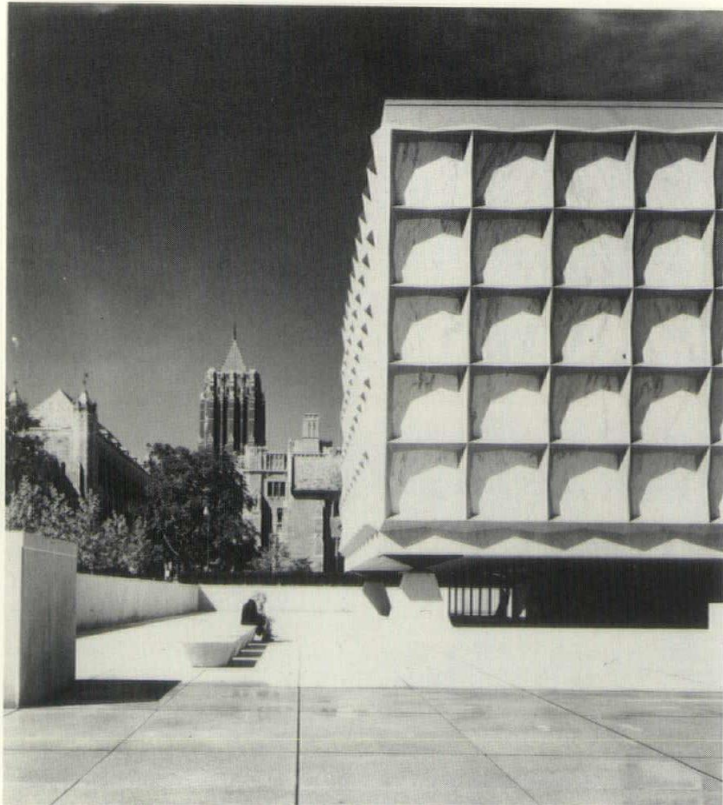
To be aware of what the country at large is achieving architecturally will help us to evaluate what we are achieving in our own state. It is of interest that regionalism in architecture has nearly disappeared with the advent of a highly technological society, and that the problems of the human environment in an ever-increasing urban condition are becoming more and more common to us all.

Ernest O. Bostrom, AIA

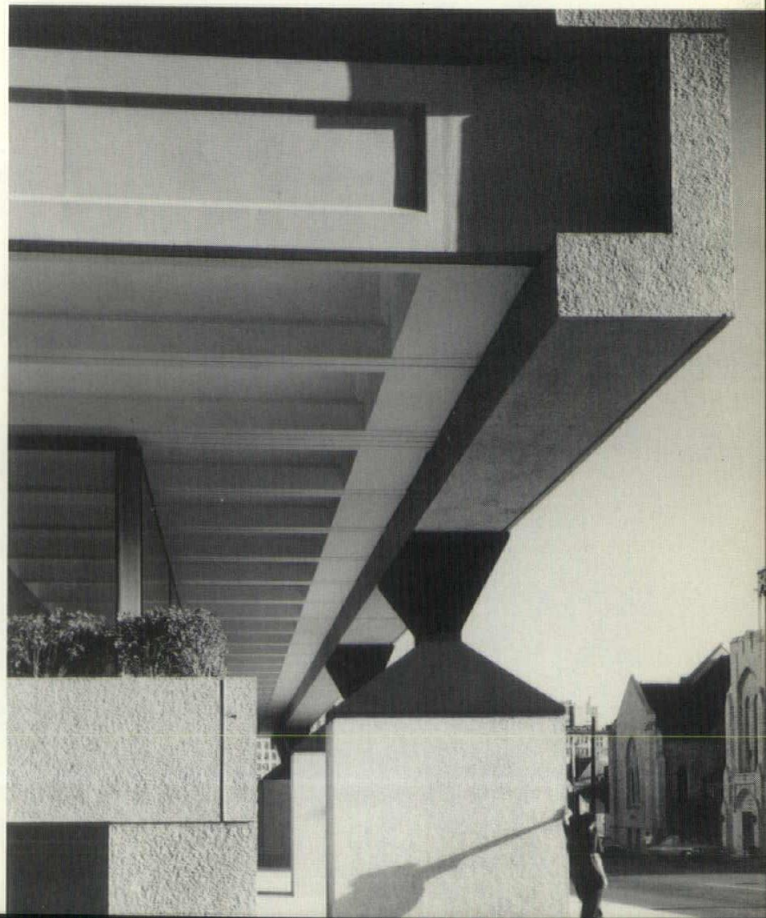


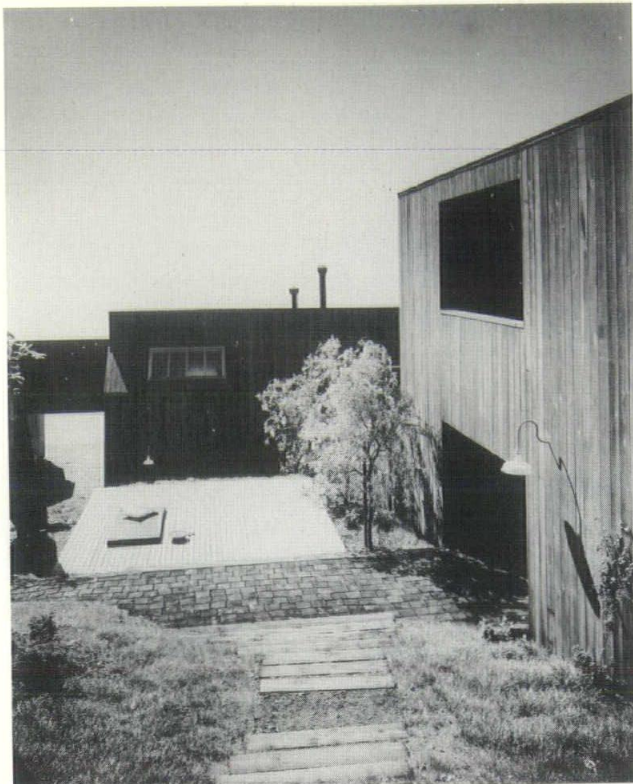
Los Gatos Civic Center
Los Gatos, California
Stickney & Hull, Architects
Berkeley, California

Beinecke Rare Book and
Manuscript Library, Yale University
New Haven, Conn.
Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, Architects
New York, New York



National Headquarters Building
American Republic Building
Des Moines, Iowa
Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, Architects
New York, New York





Sea Ranch Condominium I
The Sea Ranch, California
Moore, Lyndon, Turnbull, Whitaker,
Architects
Berkeley, California



Amphitheater Plaza
Jacob Riis Houses
New York, New York
Pomerance & Breines, Architects
New York, New York



University Plaza
New York University
New York, New York
L. M. Pei & Partners, Architects
James L. Freed, Architect in Charge
New York, New York



Jesse H. Jones Hall
for the Performing Arts
Houston, Texas
Caudill Rowlett Scott, Architects
Houston, Texas



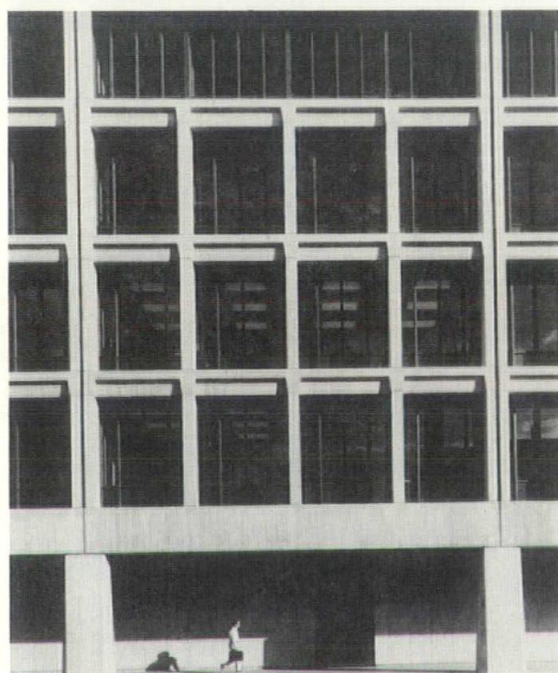
Banque Lambert
Office Building and Residence
Brussels, Belgium
Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, Architects
New York, New York

Ridgeway Men's Dormitories/Phase III
Western Washington State College
Bellingham, Washington
Fred Bassetti and Company, Architects
Seattle, Washington





First Federal Office Building
Detroit, Michigan
Smith, Hinchman & Grylls,
Associates/Architects, Inc.



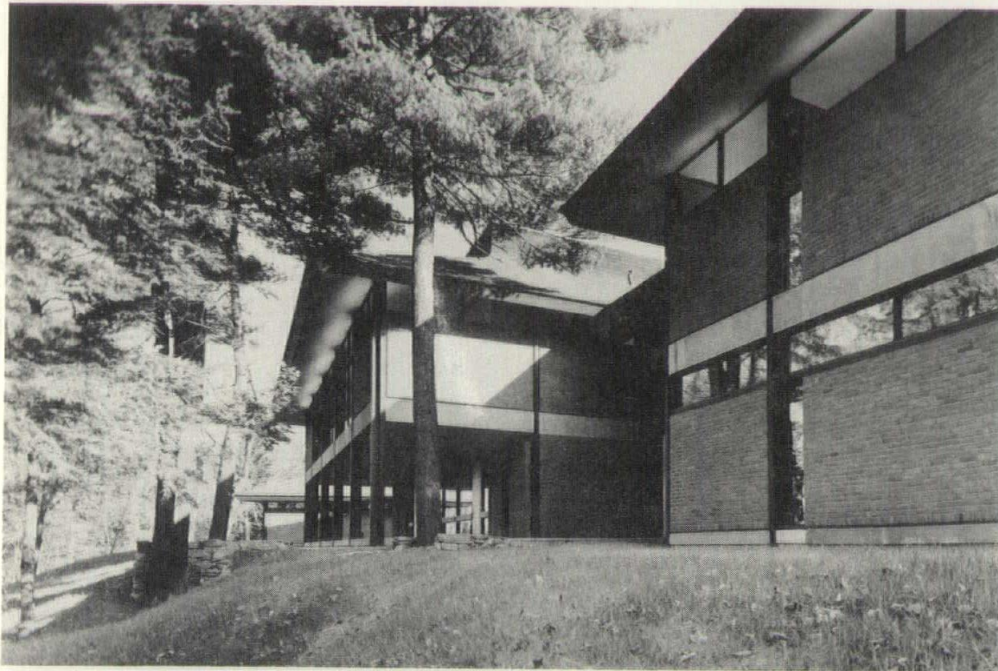
Vannevar Bush Center for Materials
Science and Engineering, M.I.T.
Cambridge, Massachusetts
Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, Architects
Chicago, Illinois



Municipal Services Building
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Vincent G. Kling & Associates, Architects
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania



Museo de Arte de Ponce
Ponce, Puerto Rico
Edward Durell Stone, Architect
New York, New York



C. Thurston Chase Learning Center
Eaglebrook School
Deerfield, Massachusetts
The Architects Collaboratives, Inc.,
Architects
Cambridge, Massachusetts



Redwood National Bank
Napa, California
Neill Smith and Associates, Architects
San Francisco, California



St. Bede's Priory
Eau Claire, Wisconsin
Hammel Green & Abramson, Inc.,
Architects
St. Paul, Minnesota



Mauna Kea Beach Hotel
Kamuela, Island of Hawaii
Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, Architects
San Francisco, California

repeal the discriminatory state income tax on professionals

On June 17, 1966 A-857 became Chapter 137 of the Laws of 1966. This act imposes a tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% of the *gross receipts* of *unincorporated businesses*, defined in the statute as "any trade, business, profession or occupation."

The State Division of Taxation, in a pamphlet recently distributed with an innocuous appearing questionnaire concerning this tax, again brushes aside, apparently as purely conceptual, any distinctions between a business and a profession and includes "individuals engaged in business or rendering professional services in New Jersey, such as doctors, lawyers, accountants and architects."

Specifically excepted from the tax, however, is "the performance of services of an individual as an employee . . ."

The statute has a number of serious inequities that warrant a strong movement for its repeal. One of the most inequitable features is the statute's definition of "Gross Receipts" which includes "all receipts of whatever kind and in whatever form, derived by an unincorporated business, without any deduction therefrom on account of any item of cost, expense or loss . . ."

We outline below an example of services and expenses to point out the inequities of this tax as applied to Architects:*

Consulting Engineering Services Paid for out of Architect's Fees

Usually constitute 40 to 50% of the fee and paid for the following:

1. Structural Engineering.
2. Mechanical Engineering.
3. Electrical Engineering.
4. Soils Engineering.

These Engineers are also subject to the Gross Receipts Tax in their respective businesses.

Specialized Consulting Services Paid for out of Architect's Fees

1. Acoustical Engineering.
2. Landscaping Design.
3. Kitchen Planning.
4. Sewage Treatment or Disposal.
5. Fire protection systems.
6. Costs analyses and estimates.

These Consultants are also subject to the Gross Receipts Tax in their respective businesses.

Outside Services Paid for by the Architect and Usually Reimbursed by the Client—But Considered Part of the Architect's Gross Income

1. Architectural Renderings.
2. Construction of Models.
3. Surveys and Utility Data.
4. Test Borings.
5. Percolation Tests.

These services are performed by Specialists who are also subject to the Gross Receipts Tax.

Monies Advanced by the Architect on Behalf of the Client—But Reimbursement would be Considered Part of Gross Income

1. Costs of Building Permits.
3. Fees for Planning Boards.
2. Costs of Road Permits, State and County.
4. Fees for Boards of Adjustment.
5. Fees for Department of Labor.
6. Fees for Tenement House Department.
7. Transportation, living and other expenses for projects beyond normal geographic limits.

Operational Costs, Paid out of Gross Income, and Already Subject to the 3% Sales Tax

1. All blueprinting, photostats, lithographs and other reproduction work.
2. All materials and supplies.
3. Printing and binding of specifications.

Other Professionals Engaged by Architects

1. Accountants.
2. Lawyers.
3. Public Relations Counsel (at times).

These Professionals are also subject to the Gross Receipts Tax.

You can readily see from the above that the complexity of modern buildings requires the Architect not only to be the aesthetic creator, but also to be the co-ordinator of all the facilities which are needed to make a building live and work.

The fact that the tax amounts to only $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% should not persuade any one that after all this tax does not amount to much—why bother about it. Once government at any level gets a new source of revenue, history shows that it will generally seek to enlarge the revenue from that source. Thus, the federal income tax back in 1909 was adopted with rates ranging from 1% to a 7% minimum. Compare the rates today.

Chapter 137, Laws of 1966, the so-called Unincorporated Business Tax, as it affects professionals, particularly Architects is an unjust, discriminatory, mischievous tax law. Whatever the reasons for its passage without effective opposition, this statute should be repealed. New Jersey Society of Architects, with other Professional Associations, is organizing an all-out drive to effect its repeal at this session. Individual Architects should also become articulate in their own behalf—arouse your local chapter officers and contact your State Senators and Assemblymen. This is the age for speaking out for causes and we have a patently just cause—the repeal of an unfair, discriminatory tax law.

new scholarship established



Joseph Carchidi, Harold Kramer, John Hirsch

"We are still young enough to remember how nice it was to get help when we went to school," said John M. Hirsch of Kramer, Hirsch and Carchidi, Trenton architects.

Mr. Hirsch and his two partners have established a \$1,000 yearly scholarship to be distributed by the New Jersey Society of Architects Scholarship Foundation.

Through the firm's Kramer, Hirsch and Carchidi Foundation, eleven \$500 scholarships were distributed this year to high school students accepted in an accredited college or university in schools of architecture, landscape architecture, interior design or interior decoration.

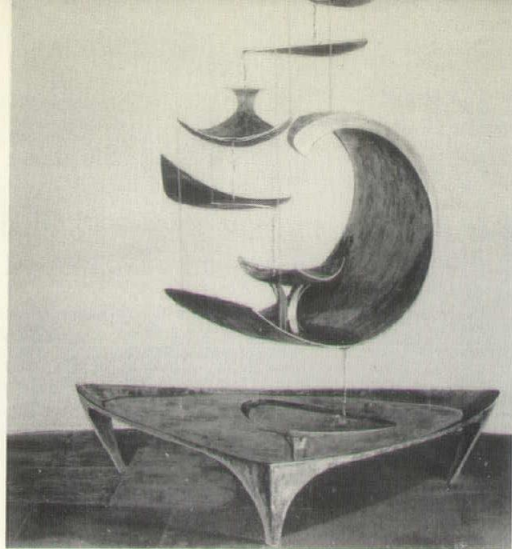
Mr. Hirsch, who is 48 years old, attended Syracuse University's School of Architecture on a tuition scholarship. Joseph G. Carchidi, 46, attended Princeton's School of Architecture on the G.I. Bill after serving in the Marine Corps in World War II. Harold J. Kramer, who is 47, attended Yale with financial aid from his parents.

The Trenton firm has done many state institutions

and schools. Among recent buildings they designed are:

- The State Department of Education Office Building, Trenton.
- The Hunterdon State School at Clinton for the Mentally Retarded.
- The Youth Reception and Correction Center, Yardville.
- The Training School for Boys at Skillman for severely disturbed 9 to 12-year olds.
- Burlington and Gloucester County Colleges.

The Scholarship Foundation of the New Jersey Society of Architects was set up to maintain a program of grants to architectural students for the purpose of recognizing scholastic achievement, marked talent, or potential for success in the profession: but limited to instances where financial exigencies impel consideration of assistance. In operation since 1959, the Foundation has distributed over \$21,700.



Domestic furniture and church furnishings vie equally for the time of husband and wife designer-craftsmen Edgar and Joyce Anderson of Morristown. This month they are producing a series of free edged walnut tables and benches. Last month they were completing a large bronze fountain that is also the baptismal font in a Lutheran church.

The bronze fountain-font pictured here hangs in the narthex of the Christ Memorial Lutheran Church, Spotswood, N. J. in the traditional place for the sacrament that represents entry into church life. When a baptism is held, a small removable container is carried to the chancel area so that the congregation may join in the ceremony. Not evident in this black and white photograph is the vivid green-blue patina of the bronze vessels.

The Andersons, although primarily woodworkers, also work in other materials. The pulpit pictured here is of steel and wood. They also use bronze and aluminum in their church furnishings. One of the recent pieces they found particularly interesting is an eighteen-foot steel and acrylic cross, the result of half a year's experimenting in melt-

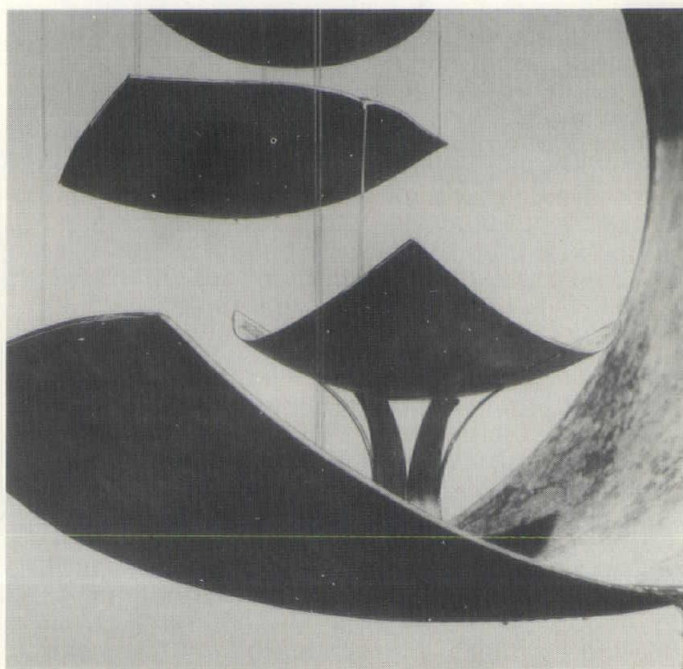


art in architecture

ing acrylics under pressure to attain a flowing and exploding continuous strip of color.

When they embark on a church project, the Andersons prefer to design all of the chancel pieces so that the furniture may form a harmonious whole designed to give proper emphasis to liturgically important ideas. Sometimes they work over a period of ten years, adding a piece every year or two as the congregation acquires funds to complete their interiors. It works as well in churches as in private homes, they say; for living in a building with a few basic pieces helps to produce more valid ideas for completing the furnishings.

Furniture orders have multiplied so greatly over the years that the Andersons find it increasingly more difficult to work on their own long range building project of designing and constructing their studio and their house on Tempe Wick Road, Morristown. Many years ago they cut down trees from their fifteen-acre site to use in the buildings. They point with pride to poplar planks cut from their land as wide and as beautiful as those in the revolutionary war house near by in the national park.



architectural services and fees

The Architect's services are little understood by the general public. The client with no previous experience in a building program has little concept of the complexities involved.

An Architect must endeavor to understand what a client wants in a building and through art and engineering skills, create its form and substance, specify all the material going into the building; help choose the contractor who will build it and inspect the work as it progresses. He must do all this within the complicated framework of building codes, local ordinances and government regulations. This is a costly service and involves the skills of consulting engineers, well paid specialists and a high overhead common to any design field.

There are many methods for compensating the Architect for his services, but the traditional one is the percentage of cost basis. This tradition originated some time ago in England and on the Continent long before it was imported to this country. The founder of the architectural profession in the United States, Benjamin Latrobe, (A.D. 1766-1820) accepted this tradition, although at the time he objected to the amount of the percentage. In these early days the percentage fee for full professional services, including supervision, was 5% of the cost of the work. Later this was changed to 6% without regard to the size and complexity of the structure involved.

As building became more complex and mechanical and electrical systems more sophisticated rules and regulations more elaborate, public liability more recognized, with corresponding increase in insurance costs, and with a general increase in all phases of the cost of design services, it became quite obvious that the 6% across-the-board fee was illogical and inequitable. To remedy this situation, state and local chapters throughout the country prepared schedules of minimum

fees for various types of buildings and the various sizes in dollar volume.

In June of 1966 the New Jersey Society of Architects published a Schedule of Recommended Minimum Fees. This was the result of an exhaustive study to find the proper category for each different type of structure and to determine the proper fee for each category in relation to the cost of the work in dollars. Our geographical situation indicated that our schedule should be compatible with that of New York and Pennsylvania, especially New York City and Philadelphia areas. This has been worked into the schedule.

The main concern of the Services and Fees committee and the aim of the schedule is to recommend a minimum fee which will allow an Architect to do a proper job for the client by maintaining an office staffed with knowledgeable people, by being able to retain competent professional consultants while allowing a fair return for the effort and knowledge invested. It should be understood that these recommended fees are minimum. If a client demands that an Architect accept a commission below the recommended fee, and the Architect is willing to do so, both may obviously suffer. The client who realizes the most from his investment is the one who selects the Architect for the job he can do, rather than the price for which he agrees to do it.

In order to increase the understanding of the general public and especially the prospective client contemplating his first venture into building construction, we print here, in full, the Schedule. In addition to the list of Building Type Categories for which basic minimum fees are recommended, a set of General Notes is included in order to cover acceptable variations which may pertain to a particular program.

C. Harvey Convery, AIA

SCHEDULE OF RECOMMENDED FEES

BUILDING TYPE	CATEGORY NUMBER	BUILDING TYPE	CATEGORY NUMBER
Administration Building	4	Laboratory	5
Airport Hangar	2	Library	4
Airport Terminal	3	Loft Building	1
Alterations & Additions (Note 6)		Long Term Care — Medical	5
Apartment Hotel	2	Long Term Care — Residential	4
Apartment House (Note 9)	2	Market — Public	2
Armory	3	Medical Health Center	5
Art Gallery	6	Medical or Dental Office Building	3
Asylum-Sanitorium	5	Memorials	8
Automobile & Service Facility	2	Monastery	3
Band Shell	5	Motel	3
Bank	5	Municipal Building	4
Church or Chapel	6	Museum	6
Clinic	5	Nursing Home — Convalescent	4
Club — Civic, Fraternal, Country	5	Nursing Home — Remedial	5
College or University (Notes 4 & 8)		Office Building — Commercial & Rental	2
College Building — w/o Special Facilities	4	Office Building — Special Occupancy	3
College Building — with Special Facilities	5	Plant — Printing or Processing	2
Communications Building	5	Playground	5
Community Building	4	Police Station	3
Concert Hall	6	Public Buildings — Monumental	6
Convent	3	Race Track	3
Convention Hall	3	Recreation or Park Building	5
Correction Building — Housing Area	3	Research & Data Center	5
Correction Building — Program Area	4	Residence — Development Type (Note 9)	2
Department Store	4	Residence — Individual	7
Dormitory	4	Restorations	8
Emergency Squad Station	3	Restaurant	5
Exchange	5	School — Private	4
Exposition Building	3	School — Public	3
Fire Station	3	Shopping Center (Note 8)	3
Fixtures & Equipment (Note 10)	8	Shops & Stores — Retail	3
Funeral Building	6	Special Structures & Buildings	8
Furniture & Furnishings (Note 10)	8	Stadium	3
Garage	1	Station — Bus & Rail	3
Home for Aged (Non-Convalescent or Remedial)	3	Swimming Pool	5
Hotel — Transient	3	Synagogue or Temple	6
Hospital (Notes 4 & 8)	5	Theater — Cinema	3
Housing (see Apartment)		Theater — Legitimate	6
Industrial Building	1	University (see College)	
Industrial Building — Special Occupancy	2	Utilitarian Structure	1
Interiors & Displays (Note 10)	8	Warehouse	1

SCHEDULE OF RECOMMENDED MINIMUM FEES —

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Category Number	Cost of the work in dollars							
	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	750,000	1 Million	5 Million	10 Million
1	7	6.5	6	5.5	5.25	5	4.5	4
2	8	7.5	7	6.5	6.25	6	5.5	5
3	9	8.5	8	7.5	7.25	7	6.5	5.75
4	10	9	8.5	8	7.75	7.5	6.75	6
5	11	10	9	8.5	8.25	8	7.5	7
6	12	11	10	9.5	9	8.5	8	7.5
7	12.5	11.5	11	10	10	10	10	10
8	15	15	14	13	12	11	9	8.5

BUILDING TYPE CATEGORIES

1. Garage; Industrial Building; Loft Building; Utilitarian Structure; Warehouse.
2. Airport Hangar; Apartment Hotel; Apartment House (Note 9); Automobile & Service Facility; Industrial Building — Special Occupancy; Market — Public; Office Building — Commercial and Rental; Plant — Printing or Processing; Residence — Development Type (Note 9).
3. Airport Terminal; Armory; Convent; Convention Hall; Correction Building — Housing Area; Emergency Squad Station; Exposition Building; Fire Station; Home for Aged (non-Convalescent or Remedial); Hotel — Transient; Medical or Dental Office Building; Monastery; Motel; Office Building — Special Occupancy; Police Station; Race Track; School — Public; Shopping Center (Note 8); Shops and Stores — Retail; Stadium; Station — Bus & Rail; Theater — Cinema.
4. Administration Building; College Building — without Special Facilities; Community

Building; Correction Building — Program Area; Department Store; Dormitory; Library; Long Term Care — Residential; Municipal Building; School — Private.

5. Band Shell; Bank; Clinic; Club — Civic, Fraternal, Country; College Building — with Special Facilities; Communications Building; Exchange; Hospital (Notes 4 and 8); Laboratory; Long Term Care — Medical; Medical Health Center; Playground; Recreation or Park Building; Research & Data Center; Restaurant; Swimming Pool.

6. Art Gallery; Church or Chapel; Concert Hall; Funeral Building; Museum; Public Buildings — Monumental; Synagogue or Temple; Theater — Legitimate.

7. Residence — Individual.

8. Fixtures & Equipment (Note 10); Furniture & Furnishings (Note 10); Interiors and Displays (Note 10); Memorials; Restorations; Special Structures and Buildings.

SCHEDULE OF RECOMMENDED FEES

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GENERAL NOTES

1. This Fee Schedule is applicable to Owner-Architect Agreement on a Percentage Basis Including Engineering Services (AIA Document B-131), for work let on a single lump sum construction contract. The percentage is based on the cost of the work, and the services include normal engineering.

Other methods may be employed as follows: Professional Fee plus Expense (AIA Document B-311), Multiple of Direct Personnel Expense (AIA Document B-211), Per Diem or Hourly Rate. Certain types of projects, special conditions, of practice or individual preference may indicate that the Architect's fee can be determined more equitably by one of these alternate methods.

Personal services of the Architect for consultation, or for testifying in a law suit or arbitration proceedings, provided he is not one of the parties involved, should be performed on a per diem basis, established by negotiation, plus travel and living expenses if any are required.

When the Architect is engaged for limited services, applicable tabular fee rates may be adjusted.

2. As the dollar magnitude of project construction cost increases, economies in cost of architectural services are reflected in the lower fees scheduled. These vary with project type, but higher fees than those in the schedule are reasonable for unusual character of structure, complex electrical or mechanical facilities, or other special requirements.

When project construction costs exceed ten million dollars, the fee is subject to individual negotiation because of the variables in a project of this magnitude.

3. When project construction cost falls between the tabular limits, basic fees are determined by interpolation.

Fees for building types not listed in the building type index should be determined by the fees indicated for structures of similar design complexity.

4. When a project includes several types of structures, the scheduled fees apply to such types individually.

5. When charges for services are based on a Multiple of Direct Personnel Expense, such expense is defined as the aggregate of net time card costs plus normal benefits. The multiple factor to be used to establish the Architect's compensation and to cover his overhead costs is subject to negotiation. The recommended minimum for such multiple factor is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the Direct Personnel Expense.

6. Alterations to structures involve conditions that complicate and extend the normal basic professional services. Basic fees for altered structures in all categories are recommended to be increased by 4%.

Additions to existing buildings also imply more extended architectural services. It is recommended that the Owner and Architect agree on a fee which is between the basic fee and the fee for alterations and which recognizes the proper degree of additional services required.

7. Construction work let on a cost plus fee basis, or work let under separate lump sum contracts requires service over and above the basic services and additional charges should be agreed upon before any such service is performed.

8. Master planning, feasibility studies, program development, site planning, and work of a similar nature should be performed on a basis of a Multiple of Direct Personnel Expense, or on a basis of a Professional Fee plus Expense.

9. Repetitive elements in a project influence the fee structure. The following building types are examples: Apartment House; Residence — Development Type. Fees may be applied to total cost of project or to initial basic designs and negotiated for duplication of elements. The fee for site planning and site development should be established as recommended in No. 8.

10. Interior decoration and design of furniture, furnishings, displays, and special equipment should be performed on a basis of a Multiple of Direct Personnel Expense, or Fee Schedule No. 8 when the volume of work warrants the application of a percentage basis.

architects league awards

A bus shelter, an office building and two private residences were selected out of 118 submissions as buildings "best evidencing particular concern for good civic environment in Bergen County."

The selections were made by a committee of distinguished out-of-county architects and announced at a joint dinner-meeting of the Architects League of Northern New Jersey and the Arts Council of Bergen County.



Bus Shelter, Village of Ridgewood
John R. Gilchrist, Architect
Bergenfield, N. J.

Brady Residence, Franklin Lakes
B. C. Graham, Architect
New York City





Gardner Residence, Saddle River
Eleanor Petterson, Architect
Saddle River, N. J.

Judges were James A. Swackhamer, AIA, of Somerville, President of the New Jersey Society of Architects; Victor Christ-Janer, AIA, of New Canaan, Conn., adjunct professor of architecture at Columbia; and Harvey A. Berg, AIA, of Newark, winner of the Progressive Architecture Design Award of the New York State Association of Architects.

Sponsors included the Architects League of Northern New Jersey, the Arts Council of Bergen County, Associated Roofing Contractors of New Jersey, Bergen County Masonry Council, George Bill Dwortzky and Son, Devoe Lighting Corp., and Structural Steel and Ornamental Iron Association of New Jersey.

Klopman Mills, Rockleigh Industrial Park
Schofield and Colgan, Architects
Nyack, N. Y.



The Jury Awards were:

- Village of Ridgewood bus shelter at Van Neste Square, designed by John R. Gilchrist, AIA, of Bergenfield and erected by Regional General Construction Co.
- Klopman Mills in Rockleigh Industrial Park, designed by Schofield and Colgan, Architects of Nyack, N. Y. and built by Brotherton, Inc., contractor.
- Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Gardner of Saddle River, designed by Eleanor Petterson, AIA, of Saddle River and built by Fred Pate, contractor.
- Residence of A. Brady, Franklin Lakes, designed by B. C. Graham, Architect, of New York, and built by Byron Pheobus, contractor.

ARCHITECTS TOUR EXPO



120 Architects and their wives just before take-off on a Security-sponsored group tour of the Montreal Exhibition.

Film Shows How Public Action Can Stop The Blight of Our Cities

The blight of the cities, the deteriorating buildings, tangles of wires, jungles of signs and billboards, traffic jams, the unsafe streets, and how they can be halted is presented in the award winning film "No Time for Ugliness" which is available for showing to clubs, schools and organizations through the New Jersey Society of Architects.

The dramatic presentation details the decline of today's cities, but also shows how public awareness and action, long-range planning, coordination of community growth and highway development, and the preservation of natural park and recreation sights can be combined to stop the blight.

Produced by the American Institute of Architects, the film was a silver medal winner at the Fifth International Film and Television Festival. It is available on request to the New Jersey Society of Architects, 120 Halsted St., East Orange, New Jersey.

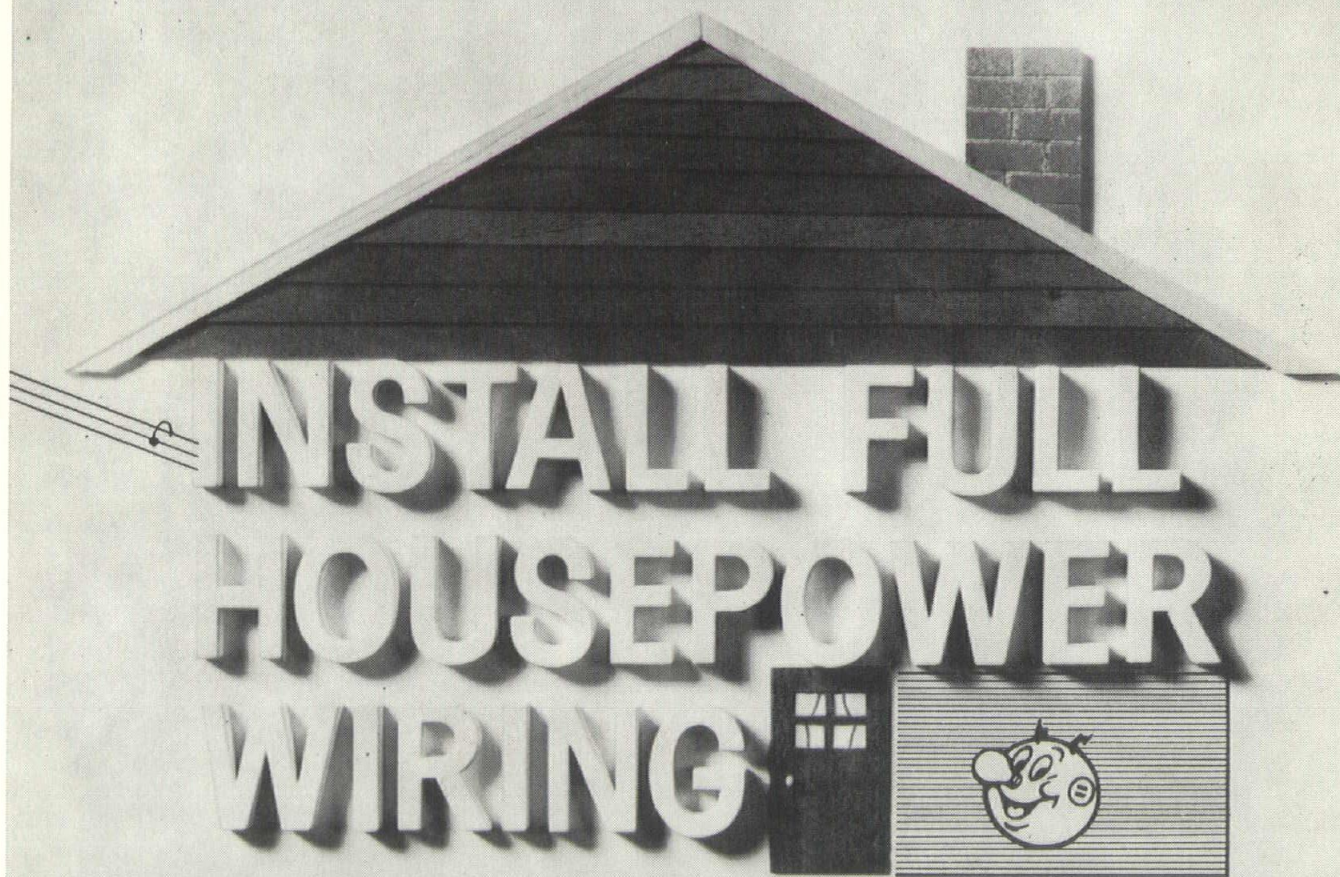
New Consultation Service To Help with Rebuilding and Remodeling Problems

Families who want to build or buy a house, or remodel or expand an existing residence to meet specific space needs, can now have the services of their own architect through the newly established Architectural Consultation Service of the New Jersey Society of Architects.

The service aims at money-saving solutions to the problems unexpected by the home owner or builder in undertaking a construction project. Along with the practical solutions, the participating architect will also offer impartial advice on materials and esthetic design to homeowner or prospective home-builder.

There are 41 architects throughout the state participating in this unique service which is offered at a nominal fee. A complete listing of participants can be obtained by requesting the pamphlet, "Building, Buying, Adding, Remodeling?" from the New Jersey Society of Architects, 120 Halsted St., East Orange, New Jersey.

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